Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1853. NO. 2.

THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square, 6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$10
" 12 " " "	18
Two squares, 6 months, " "	15
" 12 " " "	25
Three squares, 6 months, " "	20
" 12 " " "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No.* 29, *Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASH-IONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PA-TENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No.* 15, *Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres aud Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, the 10th day of November *proximo.*
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R., Raleigh, October 10, 1853. } 94—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 19, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
City papers copy.

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine.
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING.—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hooflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh*, July 30, 1853.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.
STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Pine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over-Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854.
For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.
The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.
Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.
The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.
European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.
Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.
Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.
Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.
The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
The Builders Guide, or complete system of Architecture, by A. Benjamin.
The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by
W. L. POMFROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "
A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.
GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slipppers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire GOOD work and GOOD materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.
☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.
Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.

All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.

Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE." C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

NEW BOOKS.—NAPOLEON IN EXILE, OR A Voice from St. Helena, by Barry E. O. Meara, Esq.
The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francoles Michaud, translated from the French, by W. Robson, 3 vols. 12 mo.
Regal Rome, an introduction to Roman History by Francis W. Newman.
Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols. 12 mo.
The Poetical Works of William Motherwell, with a memoir of his life, new and complete edition.
Personal Sketches of his own times, by Sir Josiah Barrington, Judge of the high court of admirality in Ireland, &c.
Our Village, by Miss Mitford. For saie by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1853. 94—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.
Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,
Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,
Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,
Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,
Youatt on the Pig,
Hoare on the Grape Vine,
Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.
The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,
Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,
The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,
The Rose Culturist,
Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Bears and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon.

It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.
August 18th, 1853. 78—6w.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

JUST INAUGURATED.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, having just completed their new and splendid Store and fitted it up in a magnificent style invite the early inspection of the public. They have spared no expense to make it in point of size, arrangement and taste, a model establishment, and confidently challenge the admiration of all who pay them a visit.

They earnestly hope that the pains they have thus taken to please and gratify their friends and the public, will be generally appreciated, and they will examine their Store and its contents without delay. The sky-light over the salesroom will afford new attractions and assistance to the purchaser, and they can assure their friends and customers that they can furnish them with almost every article which can be called for in any establishment at moderate prices, such as will please the purchaser, and do justice to themselves.

They return to the community their thanks for their past liberal encouragement, and invite attention to the following articles:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Black Gros DeRhine Silks, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 34 inches,
" Fig'd Silks,
" Wat'd do.
Rich Pl'd Chameleon Silks,
Gros DeNaples "
Poult DeSoi "
Brocaded, Fig'd and plain Silks,
Plain, blue and wat'd do.
Plain, fig'd " white do.
Morcelline, Florence and Lutestring Silks.

Worsted Dress Goods.
Super French Merino, all shades,
English and German do.
Plaid French DeLaines,
Solid col'd, do.
Printed Mouslin do.
Plaid Poplins,
Gala Plaids and pl'd Raw Silks,
Col'd Paramattas,
Plaid Valencians,
DeBege.

Mourning Dress Goods.
Bl'k Bombazine,
" Challey
" Mouslin DeLaines,
" and wh't "
" Canton Cloths,
" Alpacca's,

Mantillas, Cloaks, Shawls, &c.
Silk velvet, Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas,
Cloth Cloaks and Talmas,
Tarletane and Cashmere Shawls,
" " Scarfs and Neck Ties,
Bl'k and Col'd Long Shawls,
" " Merino do.
Low Priced Blanket do.

Dress Trimmings.
Plain and Point'd Bl'k Velvet,
" " Col'd do.
Galloon Trimmings and Gimp,

Sack Flannels.
Ladies' and Children's Sack Flannel,
Worsted Sacks,
Rigaletts, Hoods, &c. &c.

Ribbons.
Neck, Sash, Bonnet, Taffeta and triming Ribbons,

Gloves.
Gents and Ladies' Kid Gloves,
" " Silk "
" " Buck "
" " Cashmere
Boys, Misses and Children "

Bonnets.
Ladies' Silk Bonnets,
" Mourning do.
" and Misses Straw do.

Lace Goods.—(a large assortment.)
Honiton, Maltese and Brussels Collars,
Chemesetts and Undersleeves,
French worked Collars,
" Chemesetts and Undersleeves,
Muslin Bands, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Hdkfs. from 12c to $25,00.

Hosiery.
Ladies' Bl'k and White Silk Hose,
" " Raw Silk do.
" White and Colored do.
Misses and Inf'ts wh't, col'd and strip'd Hose,
Gents. Bl'k, white and striped Hose,
Gents Bro and Blue and striped Hose,
Boy's Hose, (all colors.)

GENT'S. DEPARTMENT.
Bl'k and Col'd French Cloths,
" " Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c,
Vestings, Silk and Worsted,
Cravats and French Neck Ties.

Servant's Wear.
Marlboro' and Gala Plaids,
Plaid and Solid Linseys,
Kerseys, &c. full assortment,

Blankets and Flannels.
10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 Bed Blankets,
Servant's do.
Crib, do.
Travelling do.
Silk and Worsted Flannels,
Welch do.
In fact all grades.

Groceries.
Stuart's Syrup, Family Molasses,
Java and Mocha, Rio and Laguria Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and tallow Candles,
Lime, Salt, and Flour,

Boots Shoes and Gaiters.
Gent's Common Peged Boots,
" Water Proof do.
" Single and double sole Brogans,
" Lined Kip do.
" " Calf do.
" Patent Opera Shoes,
Ladies' Bl'k and Col'd City made Gaiters,
With and without Tips,
Children's Shoes.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, October 1, 1853. 91—

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE. WAKE COUNTY, IN EQUITY—Petition of Wm. J. Clarke and others, *exparte.*

Pursuant to an order made at the Fall Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell on the premises the following lots of ground in the City of Raleigh, on the 5th day of December next, being the first Monday in December,

To wit: Part of Lot no. 130, lying on the East side of Fayetteville Street, between the lots of Mrs. Marlin and J. M. Towles, containing two brick tenements and a small parcel of Land.

Lot no. 121, lying on the west of Dawson Street, bounded north by the Presbyterian parsonage, and west by a lot belonging to T. H. Selby, containing two tenements and divided into two parts.

Lots nos. 150 and 151, situate on Hargett Street, north of it, west of McDowell Street and east of Dawson Street. The northern parts of Lots nos. 150 and 151 will be sold subject to the Dower of the widow of Wm. F. Clarke. On the portions of Lots nos. 150 and 151, which are not subject to the Dower there are several buildings, to wit, at the east end a brick office, at the west end a small dwelling, and in the middle a stable for horses, &c.

Also, Lot No. 166, lying in the same square and on the N. E. corner thereof, being bounded by McDowell and Morgan Streets; almost the whole of Lot no. 166 is subject to the widow's Dower; a small Lot on Morgan Street, south of it, situate on Lot no. 166, and bounded in other respects by the Dower, is not subject to Dower.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Lots nos. 150 and 151.

TERMS OF SALE—Bonds with two good sureties, half payable six months and the other half twelve months after date of sale, with interest from the date of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale, to pay costs, &c.

Given under my hand, at office, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1853.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD. C. & M. E.
97—w&swtd.

NOTICE.—SALE OF REAL ESTATE. PURSUANT to an order made at the Fall Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the *exparte* petion of W. J. Clarke and others, the undersigned, C. and M., will proceed to sell at the Court-House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in November next—being the 21st day—the following land, to wit: A tract of land embracing about twenty Acres, situate in Wake County, about four miles northwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of one Mordecai, lying on the south prong of little Beaver-dam creek.

Terms of Sale: Bonds with two good sureties; half payable in six months, and the other half twelve months after the date of the day of sale.

Given under my hand, at office, this 15th day of October, 1853. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
97—w&swtds.

NOTICE.—SALE OF REAL ESTATE. PURSUANT to an order made at the Fall Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, the undersigned, C. and M., will proceed to sell, on the 10th day of December next, on the premises, the lands mentioned in the pleadings in the petition of Edith and James Allen Rogers, *exparte.*

To wit, a tract of land in Wake County, situate on the waters of Middle creek, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres, be the same more or less, adjoining the lands of William W. Clemans and Wm. Adams, lately the property of Stephen H. Rogers, deceased.

Terms of Sale: Bonds well secured, payable nine months after the date of sale.

Fifty dollars of purchase money to be paid down at time of sale.

Given under my hand, at office, this 15th day of October, 1853. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
97—w&swtds.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to MOORE & VAUGHAN.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a verylarge stock of all kinda of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c,, which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WA-TER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT,
September 9, 1853. 85—

APPOINTMENTS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—James Reid, P. E.
Raleigh—William E. Pell.
" City Mission—B. T. Blake, sup.
" African Mission—Daniel Culbreth.
Raleigh Circuit—Isaac Avent.
Tar River—James Jameison.
" " Mission—Peter H. Joyner.
Henderson and Clarksville—Junius P. Moore, T. B. Reeks, supernumerary.
Granville—Alfred Norman, Jno. W. Floyd, supernumerary.
Person—John W. Lewis.
Hillsborough—Thomas W. Guthrie.
Chapel Hill—Lingurn S. Burkhead.
Hillsborough Circuit—Nathan A. Hooker.
South Lowell Academy—James A Dean, Principal.
GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—W. Barringer, P. E.
Greensboro'—Nathan H. D. Wilson.
Guilford—Malcolm L. Douglass, one to be supplied.
Randolph—William M. Jordan.
Montgomery—Chas. H. Phillips, Isham Hill.
Haw River—R. T. Heflin, W. B. Richardson.
Franklinsville—James M. Westbrooks.
Rockingham—Ira T. Wyche.
Wentworth—Joshua Bethel, William Anderson, supernumerary.
Deep River—Shockly D. Adams.
Charles F. Deems, President Greensboro' Female College.
Normal College—Allen S. Andrews.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—Peter Doub, P. E.
Salisbury—Hilary T. Hudson.
Rowan—James P. Simpson, B. B. Shelton.
Mocksville—Thomas W. Postell.
Iredell—Robert P. Bibb.
Taylorsville—Wm. W. Nesbitt.
Wilks—One to be supplied, James Purvis, Supernumerary.
Jonesville—John M. Gunn.
Surry—William Harris.
Forsythe—Samuel Ferabee, Wm. W. Albea, Supernumerary.
Davidson—Lemon Shell.
Narrows of Yadkin—Horatio Townsend.
Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.
DANVILLE DISTRICT—Thos. S. Campbell, P. E.
Danville—Thomas B. James.
Caswell—Wm. Carter, Wm. A. Brame.
Halifax—Linville L. Hendren, Jas. E. Mann.
Halifax African Mission—Jos. Goodman.
Staunton—Adam H. Johnson, Jas. H. Jefferson.
Pittsylvania—Evan E. Freeman, Nathan Anderson, Supernumerary.
Franklin—David W. Doub, S. S. Bryant.
Alleghany—To be supplied.
Patrick—John T. St. Clair.
Stokes—William Clegg.
Henry—Samuel J. Spotts.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Wm. Closs, P. E.
Washington—Joel W. Tucker.
Roanoke—Robert O. Burton, supernumerary, Henry Gray.
Warren—Philmer W. Archer.
Plymouth—Oran Scoville.
Williamston—John Jones.
Edgecombe—James L. Cotton, H. H. Gibbons.
Columbia—Thomas Jones.
Mattamuskett—John D. Halstead, Charles M. Anderson.
Bath Mission—Geo. W. Ferabee, one to be suppl'd.
Portsmouth—Alexander Gattis.
Neuse—Samuel B. Dozier.
Cape Hatteras Mission—To be supplied.
NEWBERN DISTRICT—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.
Newbern, Centenary—J. H. Wheeler.
" Andrew Chapel—Thos. P. Ricaud.
" Circuit—Zebedee Rush.
Snow Hill—To be supplied.
Goldsboro'—Lafay. W. Martin, Jas. H. Brent.
Smithfield—Jno. Tillett.
Duplin—James L. Fisher.
Onslow—Marble N. Taylor.
Trent—A. F. Harris.
Beaufort—Dougan C. Johnson.
Straits and Cape Look-out Mission—J. J. Hines.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT—R. J. Carson, P. E.
Wilmington, Brick Church—Numa F. Reid.
" 5th Street—Abram Weaver.
Topsail—William M. Walsh.
Sampson—Charles P. Jones.
Windsor—Richard R. Dunkley.
Fayetteville—Samuel M. Frost.
Bladen—Jos. B. Martin, Clarendon Pepper.
Cape Fear African Mission—Jere. Johnson.
Smithville—Paul J. Carraway.
Whitesville—Washington S. Chaffin, Thos. McRae.
Fayetteville Circuit—John W. Tinnen.
William J. Langdon appointed to labor for the benefit of Seamen in Wilmington.
Johnivey M. Sharpe transferred to Holston Conference.
Francis H. Baring left without appointment.
William H. Bobbitt left without appointment on account of ill health.
Delegates to General Conference—C. F. Deems, William Closs, Robert J. Carson, Robert O. Burton, D. B. Nicholson, William Carter, William Barringer.
Alternates—N. H. D. Wilson, James Jameison.
The next Conference is to be held in Pittsborough.

Message of the Governor of Georgia. The message of Gov. Cobb, transmitted to the Legislature of Georgia, last week, is an able and interesting document, devoted mainly to State affairs. We learn from it that the State debt amounts to $2,635,472, and that the bonds of the State, negotiated in January last, commanded a premium of 5 per cent. No State in the Union, says the message, has more ample means than Georgia to meet its liabilities. On the 20th of October last, there was an available balance of $74,857 in the treasury. The Legislature is recommended to appropriate $20,000 to pay the interest on the Central Bank bonds. The assets of the bank are insufficient to meet its liabilities, by the sum of $369,500, which sum must be paid from the State treasury, as it is regarded as a portion of the State debt. The Governor opposes the sale of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which is now under State management, but recommends that it be leased for 25 years, under an act of incorporation, with a capital of $500,000, on condition that semi-annual payments of 5 per cent. on the capital be made to the State, and that the charter be forfeited on the first failure to make the semi-annual payment.

The building of railroad cars is now carried on quite extensively in the penitentiary, and it is suggested that the State road should supply the material in advance for the cars it may be likely to require. The propriety of providing an asylum for lunatic slaves, (of which, however, there are but few in the State,) is recommended, and the necessity for more enlarged accommodations for the females of the present State Lunatic Asylum feelingly set forth. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Institution for the Blind, and the Military Institute are all in a prosperous condition. The cause of popular eduction is ably set forth by Gov. Cobb, and the necessity of educating the poor, by appropriations from the public treasury, heartily commended. Biennial sessions of the Legislature, it is contended, have failed to subserve the interests of the State, and a return to annual sessions is therefore recommended, as is also a thorough geological survey of the State, in order to develop its mineral resources. The message concludes by referring to the Lemmon slave case, decided sometime since in New York, and suggesting that in case it be carried to the Supreme Court, that the State of Georgia (as well as every other slave-holding State) employ counsel to be heard before that tribunal upon the question involved.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

The Beginning of Fortune. In Norfolk, Va., opposite the National Hotel, is an old fashioned, outlandish looking house, with one of its corners cut down as if a storm, with a straight edge, in its front, had passed along there and cut it off.

In that house once lived a poor young man, who had thought to better his fortunes by marrying a girl as poor as himself. The "*fast men*" of the present day pronounce all such marriages proofs of insanity in those that commit them. Not so, the subject of this sketch.

His wife kept a little store in that house, while he used to go up in North Carolina after ship timber.

They toiled on, reciprocally contributing their savings to the general fund, until at last the aggregate enabled him to build a ship.

He kept increasing, and finally removed to a more populous part of the world.

Lately he built a mammoth ship, the largest ever launched, the Great Republic. This man's name is McKay. *Portsmouth Va., Globe.*

From the Working Farmer.

DEEP AND SUB-SOIL PLOWING.

Bell-Espoir, Mobile Co., Ala.,
June 21, 1853.

Prof. Jas. J. Mapes—*Dear Sir:*—Since about the first of March, we have suffered a drought unprecedented at this season. For nearly four months there has been but one rain, and for over three not a shower sufficient to lay the dust. You can judge of the effects of such a drought in a section where skinning the surface is the universal practice. I know of many fields of corn from which a dozen good roasting ears cannot be found to the acre. As I am the only one in my neighborhood who has enjoyed roasting ears and water-melons this season, and my case illustratas the benefit of deep working, I will dwell a little on it. About the first of March, I prepared a patch for melons, by spading the ground a good fourteen inches in depth. On this I planted corn in rows eight feet apart, and from two to three feet in the rows, and melons between the rows. The melons were the crop aimed at, and the corn was planted as an accessory for shade to the melons and roasting ears. A patch was prepared in stiff ground in like manner, with the addition of open ditches, about the middle of the same month, and planted. No other culture was given, than keeping the surface mellow and free of grass with the hoe. From both these patches I have enjoyed, and am still enjoying both melons and roasting ears, of fair size and excellent quality, although patch No. 1 received but one rain, (just after it was planted) and No. 2 has never been wet since the seeds were put in the ground.

To show the depth to which certain roots will descend in a dry season, I will state that from a field planted in beets, carrots and parsnips, about the last of January, and which received no rain since the 3d or 4th day of March, I pulled a parsnip, the root of which measured three feet eight six inches, the end breaking off at a point where it was of the size of my little finger. Frequent specimens have I dug measuring from two and a half to three feet. In spite of the drought, I have had fine beets also from the same field, though I confess the crop has not turned out as I had reason to expect when I planted, nor as it would have done with a good season. Of the three, the carrots seem to have done the best, though both my beets and parsnips are quite as good as are generally seen in this section. The ground in which they were planted, had been thoroughly worked to an unusual depth; in quality it is a fine light loam.

Having confined myself so far to facts, permit me to indulge a little in theory. I see with surprise that Northern farmers object to sub-soil plows on account of their turning up the sub-soil, and that these are now *improved* so as merely to disintergrate it without turning it up. How is this? Is not spade culture admitted to be superior to any other, and is not the trenching of ground to a great depth (the soil being completely reversed,) resorted to in gardens as the very best means of improving them? I hold that the more perfectly the sub-soil is brought to the surface the better, and give the following as my reasons for that opinion:

1st. The sub-soil being merely divided at the depth of fourteen or more inches, and left at that depth, will be but little affected by the atmosphere, and rain admitted. In course of time it will again pack and resume its former condition, or very near it. If, on the contrary, it be brought to the surface, it will receive benefit by all the ameliorative influences of the atmosphere, rain, solar heat, &c. Its texture will be changed and finally it will become surface-soil. But the top soil turned, undergoes no deterioration but by its porosity, greater than that of the sub-soil; however well divided, it will admit the atmospheric influences even to the soil under it.

2d. The above positions being correct, it follows that the land will be more easily sub-soiled again when required, and also that a less frequent use of the sub-soil plow will be needed.

3d. The sub-soil, containing a greater portion of alumina, (if not of carbon and sulphates,) is the best calculated to retain the ammonia received from the atmosphere in rain, &c., and the most efficient in preventing the evaporation of the volatile manures applied to the soil.

4th. If the soil is of too light a texture, bringing the sub-soil to the surface will prove a corrective in most cases. If the soil be too stiff, by thorough disintegration and frequent exposure of the different strata to the atmosphere, the too great tenacity will be destroyed.

The objections to a plow which turns up the sub-soil, are 1st. The greater draught power required. 2d. That the sub-soil will form an inferior bed for the reception of seeds. To this I answer, that the more perfect disintegration, greater and more permanent porosity gained by the use of a plow throwing up the soil, will compensate for the greater draught required. That if a liberal and proper manuring be applied to the ground after sub-soiling, the soil will be good enough for any seeds I know of used as field crops; likewise that the benefit accruing from the more perfect disintegration, and from the admixture of the surface and sub-soils, will more than compensate for any imagined inferiority in this respect.

Finally, that this objected inferiority holds good at most for the first year, the advantages accruing being on the contrary.

To conclude, I hold that the making of a single crop being the end in view, it may be sufficient to divide the sub-soil; but permanet amelioration of the soil being the end in view, the more completely the sub-soil is mixed with the surface or brought up, the better.

If my remarks seem to you futile, or behind the agricultural science of the age, I beg leave to suggest they are as good as you could reasonably expect from a section which is ignorant of sub-soil plows, and votes agricultural papers a bore.

With sincere respect,
J. J. DELCHAMPS.

[The above article may be read with profit by Northern as well as by Southern farmers. Our correspondent is right as to deep surface-plowing for many soils, and thus giving the portions of sub-soils raised, the advantages consequent upon contact with the atmosphere; but in some cases it is better to both surface and sub-soil, not elevating the sub-soil except by the gradual deepening of the surface-plowing, so as not to exchange the carbonaceous matter of the surface for the alumina he refers to, more rapidly than it can be supplied with carbon. He will find by experiment that carbon and alumina will retain ammonia much better than alumina alone. In some soils, however, even deep trenching is advisible, reversing the soil to a depth of even three feet, as in old and rich garden soils with free and valuable sub-soils. As to deep disintegration securing crops from drought, it is no longer a question of doubt.

Mr. Delchamps will be of more real service to the farmers of Alabama, by making his views known to them, than will all those who vote agricultural papers a bore.—Ed. Working Farmer.]

Frost and the Cotton Crop. It is now quite certain, says the Nashville Banner, that the Cotton crop has sustained serious injury from the late frosts. We know from reliable information that such is the case in this State. Our accounts from Middle and West Tennessee all agree that in the fresh and in the rich bottom lands the top crop of bolls have been so bitten as effectually to prevent their maturing. They have, in fact, to a great extent, become sodden, and are rotting on the stalk. The same is true in regard to the plant in Georgia and South Carolina, and we may add, in Mississippi, as far as we have heard. In the Memphis Appeal we find a letter, from Yazoo City, which states that the frost of the 24th ult., was followed by cold heavy rains, and that the destruction of the top crop of bolls, the main reliance of the planters in that section, has been very great. We concur in the opinion with the Appeal, that there can be no doubt of the present crop's falling, at the least calculation, a quarter of a million bales short of the last crop. The probability, we think, is, that the difference will be even greater than that.

A Hundred Miles an Hour. The Scientific American has an engraving of the Railroad which is to run a hundred miles an hour with perfect safety. Its distinctive principle is that the cars run on a single track for the train to be hung upon it. The train is, in fact, placed a straddle of the rail, running on wheels, to whose axels the cars are hung. It is obvious that, with the rail running, as it were, through the car, the latter could not be thrown off the track by any amount of speed, and no obstruction of sufficient magnitude to do mischief could be made to lay upon a single rail raised six or eight feet from the ground.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We had the pleasure, some days ago, of visiting this interesting establishment, in company with Dr. Fisher, who has now entered upon his duties of Superintendent. We were very much gratified with the thorough examination of the buildings, which, by Dr. F.'s kind assistance, we were enabled to make. The work is going steadily forward on the eastern wing, and it cannot now be very long before the whole front will be completed and covered in. Two of the most important of the out-buildings are also covered, and occupied by the contractors and workmen. The main edifice of the Asylum extends along the summit of Dix Hill, fronting eastward toward Raleigh, and commands a fine prospect in that direction. Two miles at least of the Central Railroad will be visible from the portico, and the scene presented by the frequent passage along the horizon of smoking engines, and their attendant trains of freight and passenger cars, will be one of uncommon animation and interest. The whole front is 726 feet long, and the width of the wings 40 feet. The central edifice has an 80 feet front by 140 in depth. It is surmounted by a beautiful observatory, from which a noble panorama can always be enjoyed, which will richly repay the visitor for the trouble of ascending to it.

The two wings are designed for the accommodation of the patients; one for the males, and the other for the females, and the two sexes will thus be completely separated from each other. Each wing consists of a basement and three stories. Each story is divided longitudinally by a orridor, with rooms opening into it from both sides, and it is also divided by a line intersecting the corridor, into two wards. Each of these wards has a parlor, dining-room, bed-rooms, &c., for a class of twenty patients. The whole building will therefore accommodate at least 240 insane persons, and will be amply sufficient, we imagine, for the wants of the State for many years to come. The centre building, consisting of a basement, four stories and attics, is designed for the various officers of the institution and their families, and is constructed on a scale fully commensurate with its objects. The first floor is divided by a very wide passage, or rather, an immense hall, into two suites of large, well lighted rooms and offices. The second floor is arranged very much in the same way, and will be used for chambers, nurseries, and other private purposes. The upper stories are divided into various apartments, the uses of which will, of course, be various, or as circumstances may require. In one of them is a fine large room, intended to be used as a chapel. In others tanks are to be constructed to maintain a head of water for the whole building. Just over the fourth floor, the dome, lighted by the windows of the observatory above, expands in noble amplitude, and will, when the work is finished, give an aspect of lofty and cheerful magnificence to that part of the structure.

It is proposed to light the Asylum with rosin oil gas, and to furnish every part of it with an abundance of water from the stream flowing in front. This will require a considerable force to raise it to such a height, and the character of the agency to be used is not yet determined upon.

It is aiso contemplated, we understand, to heat the whole establisbment through the agency of steam. Along the middle of the basement, the entire length of the wings, run three parallel chambers, one designed to contain the conductors of hot air for distribution through the edifice, another for cold air, water, and perhaps gas pipes, and the third to be used as a passage way by which the dumb-waiters will convey their edible contents to the extremities of the wings. There are chambers in all the walls, by which the several meals will, by this means, be carried to the dining rooms, in the various wards. There are also a number of dust holes communicating between the prssage-way and all the floors, thro' which the sweeping will be removed.

The top of the observatory which adorns the central building is 100 feet high. It is very evident to the eye, viewing the whole from a distance, that this height is less than architectural symmetry demands. The great length of the front causes the structure to look much lower than it actually is. This excess in length has, however, some advantages connected with the treatment of the insane, which ought to be considered, before any serious objection is made against the plan upon which the buildings have been constructed.

Eighty feet in the rear of the central part of the main building stands another large edifice called the kitchen, but in reality designed for several purposes. It is 81 by 46 feet. In the lower story there is a chamber to be used as a reservoir for hot air, which will be distributed over this and the main building. Above this will be a large kitchen, bakery, pantry, matron's room; and in the apartments above, lodging rooms for servants. One hundred feet in the rear of the kitchen is the laundry, in the basement of which the boilers for the generation of steam, will be situated; and above them washing, ironing and drying rooms. The latter process will be effected by hot air introduced from below.

All of these edifices are to be handsomely stuccoed externally, and appropriately furnished within. The estimated cost of the whole when completed will be about $140,000. The work appears to be substantially executed. Mr. McKnight, the contractor for brick work, and Mr. Conrad, contractor for wood work, are both generally on the ground, superintending the progress of the hands in their respective departments. We do not doubt that they will finish their job in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the public.

The number of insane persons in the State according to the census of 1850, is 449. Many of these are languishing in private confinement, or in the common jails, exposed to the neglect or caprices of ignorant and unfeeling persons, and it is therefore very desirable that the Asylum should be opened for their admission as soon as practicable. We hope, that under the efficient supervision of Dr. Fisher, whose zeal in the discharge of his duties, does him so much credit, the work will be pushed rapidly on to its completion. When finished and in operation, it will stand an enduring monument of the beneficent legislation of the State. *Weekly Post.*

The Clawson Heirship. Some time since it was rumored that the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clawson, had fallen heir to an immense fortune in England. The Weston (Va.) Herald says the facts of the case are as follows:

"There was originally the sum of thirty-six millions of dollars, the estate of the Earl of Lancaster, in England, and upon the death of the Earl and his brother, a dispute arose between the house of York and the house of Lancaster, (instituted by the former, because of an intermarriage between the two houses,) the house of York suing for the heirship. The suit was protracted, from the lower to the higher courts, from fifty to a hundred years, and was finally decided at the exchequer, (the Queen's bench,) in favor of the house of Lancaster. After this decision, advertisements were scattered abroad over the world for the heirs of the Lancaster estate, and the mother of Mrs. Clawson, wife of Rev. Samuel Clawson, is one of the heirs. Attorneys are employed by the heirs to secure their interests, and it is supposed that the whole affair will be settled up during this winter, when the heirs will receive their portions. The above sum of thirty-six millions has been at interest for more than sixty years, which interest will pay the costs of law, and leave the original *clear fat.*"

The Crops. We have heard but little said of the yield of the corn crop; but are satisfied it is very short. Cotton is unprecedently backward in opening, the weed being generally large, the growth of which mostly occurred after the termination of the drouth. The weed generally looked, before the frost, to be well filled, but its yield is problematical. To judge by the receipts, at this place, up to this time, the crop would appear greatly short of an average. We have known as much cotton sold in one week at this season of the year, as has been sold this year since the first of September. The small receipts are accounted for, in part, by the backward growth of the plant, and the easy circumstances of planters and their confidence in a general short crop, and better prices. *Cheraw Gazette.*

Presbyterian Church in Milton. We learn that at a meeting of the members and Congregation of this Church held on Thursday evening last, the Rev. William P. Whorton, of Guilford county, was elected as Pastor of this Church. Mr. Whorton is represented to be a young minister of talents and deep piety, and we welcome him to our community and wish him success in the important position he is about to assume. *Milton Democrat.*

Senator Douglas Abroad—Adventures of the Little Giant. The New York Times republishes from the Cleveland Plaindealer an account of Senator Douglas' adventures, travels, &c., in Europe last summer, given by one who purports to have been an eye witness. After visiting all the prominent places of the continent, the Senator finally "brought up" at St. Petersburg, where he was presented to Emperor Nich. We extract the concluding portion of the narrative, commencing at the portion of it which details the conversation between the two:

"I understand," said the Emperor, "that you have been travelling through my Empire."

"I came from Odessa," said Mr. D.

"Then you have been at Constantinople," said the Emperor.

"I have," said the Senator.

"I understand they are talking about war down there," said Nicholas, jocosely.

"They are so," said D.

"Well," said Nicholas, "do they really think there is to be war?"

"They think, in that matter, very much depends upon yourself," said D.

"Oh," said the Emperor, "I am a man of peace," and the conversation turned upon the duties of the day.

Three hundred and fifty thousand troops—the largest standing army in the world—then passed in review, and in open order, before the Emperor of all the Russians and his distinguished guest—a sight that few Americans ever beheld.

In the course of the day and the desultory conversation which followed, the Emperor more than once took occasion to say that he considered there was but two proper governments on earth, the one where all the people ruled and the other where only one ruled—the American and the Russian governments—the other powers were *mongrels*, and were destined to be absorbed by one or the other of these "two" governments.

From Russia Mr. D. went to Paris, met Senator Jones of Tennessee, and by invitation of the American Secretary of Legation was invited to see Napoleon. The day fixed, the two Senators repaired to the Emperor's quarters, and found some sixty Cabinet Council and head men of the nation waiting for an audience. After their arrival, the Emperor received but two of his own countrymen before sending for the Senators. As they marched to his presence the balance of the guests followed, and with their glittering Court dress made a dazzling array of royalty about the plain clad personages of our Senatorial Republicans. The Emperor engaged his American visitors in conversation about ten minutes, when he handed them over to his talented and accomplished Queen, who entertained them for about one hour with a great variety of questions of political matters, and versatility of talents as unexpected as it was unequalled. She dove into the young Senator in this wise:

"What do you Americans want of Cuba?"

"Nothing" said Douglas, "only for her to become independent, and then to maintain her sovereignty as against foreign powers."

"Then," said she, "why did you not join with England and France in their proposition to guarantee her independance?"

"Because," said D., "it is an American doctrine to avoid all 'entangling alliances' with foreign powers."

"How long," said she, "have you Americans adopted this doctrine?"

"Ever since she refused to join the 'Holy Alliance' in putting down one of the greatest men the world ever saw," said D.

This allusion to Napoleon I. silenced the conversation on that subject, and after discussing the most exciting political topics, and fully unveiling the Emperor's views on all these subjects, by an ardent and frank expression of her own, the Emperor suggested that the conversation should be dropped, and the *distingues* of the realm, who had been standing all this time, caps in hand, should then have audience.

The secret of Napoleon's marriage is explained in the fact that he has got a Queen who combines the amiability, talent and affection of a Josephine, with that Maria Louisa qualification, so essential to hereditary governments. Another secret was also developed—the reason why James Gordon Bennett was not sent to France—that although it might do for him to look (one eye at a time, being X eyed) at the Queen, yet it would not do just now for the Queen to look at him.

Great Collision and Miraculous Escape. About six o'clock, on Wednesday evening, says the Free City (N. Y.) Democrat, the express train from Buffalo came in collision with a tree blown across the track, three quarters of a mile east of Springfield, a station 25 miles west of Erie. The severe gale from the Lake had torn up a hemlock two feet in diameter and cast it angularly over the track. The tree struck the rail about twenty feet from its roots. The evening was dark and stormy. The accident occurred in the woods which rendered objects less distinct. The train had been delayed some hour and a half at Erie, waiting for the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened, it was moving at the velocity of forty miles per hour.

The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three pieces and shivered as if struck by a thunderbolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. The boiler was broken, letting the steam and scalding water out to add to the alarm and danger. The tender and two baggage cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common wreck.

The first three passenger cars, filled with people, were dashed upon the ruins of the baggage cars and engine. They were badly broken and turned bottom side up. The last three cars of the train were not thrown from the track, nor very badly disabled.

The horror and confusion of the scene were indescribable. The train had over 400 passengers. The shock hurled them from their seats, and piled them up among seats in terrible confusion. The collision occurred before the engineer had time to whistle down breaks, let off steam, reverse the motion, or even jump for his own life. He was pitched out head foremost into the ditch among the limbs. The fireman followed suit, and the baggage masters piled after them, all of whom received severe flesh bruises, but strange to say, escaped instant death, and managed to crawl from under the ruin of broken cars and fragments of smashed baggage. But, more miraculous still, none of the passengers were killed or even had broken bones. Many received slight injnries, and all were more or less shocked and scared.

The train made three or four rebounds and advances, after striking the tree, before it came to a halt, each of which added "confusion worse confounded" to the general crash, and panic among the passengers.

The screams, yells, and shouts that filled the night air, after the accident, were horrible. The men behaved with less coolness and presence of mind, in many cases, than the women.

Immediately after the smash, the conductor and a brakeman started for Springfield Station to stop the Express train going east, which would be due in a few minutes, and made no stop at that point. They barely succeeded in reaching the station, and holding up a red light before the train came thundering along. Had it not been stopped, in a minute more another and more terrible collision would have happened. This train left its passengers at Springfield, and took on those of the wrecked train and proceeded back to this city Thursday morning.

The Mountain White Sulpher Springs. These highly valuable mineral springs, situated in the county of Catawba, near the river a few miles above Oxford's Ford, and about ten miles from Newton, have recently been purchased by our friend, Dr. E. O. Elliott from the neighborhood of Charlotte. The valuable properties of these Springs have long been known to exist by persons living in their immediate vicinity, but never got into the hands of any one who was able to see and appreciate the advantages of improving them until they came into those of the present proprietor. Dr. Elliott now proposes to establish a large and extensive system of accommodations on the premises, to be conducted under his immediate supervision, and to be ready and opened for the next Summer Season. The water has never been skilfully analyzed, but is pronounced by very inteligent and competent judges to possess medicinal properties quite equal to those of the celebrated Wilson's Springs, near Shelby in Cleveland County. They are situated in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and under the management of Dr. Elliott will open new attractions to persons seeking health or pleasure in the Summer season. *Charlotte Whig.*

For the Standard.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In a late number of the Wilmington Journal this question has been agitated, and the article communicated yields to the West the choice of the candidate for the Democratic party, and presents the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford County. With no disposition to dissent from any fact urged in this communication, we respectfully suggest that if to the West our Eastern brethren would offer the nomination, that the name of Capt. John F. Hoke, of Lincoln County, presents many elements of popularity and of extended service and usefulness.

We are well aware of the deep importance of this election, and how much may be made or marred by the selection of a proper nominee. This election will determine the political character of the State for years to come. The victory that has crowned the efforts of the Democratic party in the late elections can only be secured by prudence and exertion. Although the recent victories that have crowned the party in Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi may argue most auspiciously for our success, yet in North Carolina the Whigs will make a desperate, and we hope a dying, struggle for supremacy; the leaders are alive, and "their name is Legion."

The name of Hoke will be no new sound to the people of our State—all recollect, when in that dark period of our political fortunes in 1844, the gallant struggles which the generous Michael Hoke maintained against William A. Graham, and how he won upon the affections of a generous people by his talents and eloquence; they well remember that his life was literally sacrificed in their cause. The charm that encircles his name will rouse our party to action and energy.

In his own character the brother of this lamented champion of popular rights has many qualities to recommend him, and much to admire and respect. With a liberal education, and prospects of success, aided by "troops of friends," he had just commenced his career at the Bar when the war broke out with Mexico. He did not wait for any call from the government, nor did he sympathize with those who alleged that our nation was wrong and Mexico was right, but he left the comforts of home, and the emoluments of his profession, for the battle fields of Mexico; and the hard fought struggles of Tolema, National Bridge, and Cerro Gordo attested his bravery and his devotion to the cause of his country. On his return, the people among whom he was born and with whom he lived, attested promptly their deep appreciation of his services by electing him by nearly their unanimous vote as Senator in the Legislature, and he was again triumphantly elected last canvass. His services in the Legislature are recorded. His devotion to principles, his steady adherence to truth, his unquestioned integrity, and his fidelity to the Constitution will make him a safe depository of the Executive power of the State. His nomination will be hailed by the whole State with joy; from the mountains (where he is well known) to the seaboard, the people will rejoice to honor him, and none more cordially than CURRITUCK.

For the Standard.

BIRTH PLACE OF COL. BENTON.

Mr. Holden: I observe in a recent number of your paper an article from the Milton Chronicle, copied into the Washington Union and other papers, which states on the authority of "the oldest inhabitant" that Col. Benton was born in Caswell County, six miles south of Yanceyville, on the waters of South Countryline, the place now owned by Daniel Everitt.

Now this "oldest inhabitant" experiences the usual sad effects of age upon the memory, and is in error. Ever since the days of Homer mistakes are likely to occur on such points; for we are informed that seven cities disputed in days long gone by the right of having given birth to this greatest of Poets, as it is well expressed in these lines:

"Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athenæ, Ordis de patria certal, Homere, tua."

To guard against a like calamity in our own age, and protect the integrity of history I would state, that many years ago I learned from Col. Benton himself that he was born on the 14th March, 1782, at Hart's Mill, on Enoe River, about 2 miles west of Hillsborough, in Orange County, which place was during the revolution an out post of the British.

Surely Caswell County can derive satisfaction enough from the fame of her Williams, Yancey and other distinguished native sons, without seeking with paracidal hand to rob her venerable mother of any lawful property.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

Sharks. The noblest game for the deep sea angler is the shark; and there is towards the conquest of this fish the same feeling as towards a similar triumph over the tiger—an exultation, a gratification to think that mankind has been relieved from a monster—that one tyrant less is in existence. The excitement among a ship's watch when one of these fish is hooked, makes them, for the time almost regardless of discipline; and when he is hauled on board, the cry and joy with which they hurry, 'John Shark,' as they term him, to his fate, shows that they rejoice over a cruel enemy's fall. The shark is seldom seen by them on ship board, except during a calm, or when the vessel does not make more way through the water, than one or two knots an hour. He makes an occasional detour round the ship, but astern, and mostly in the very wake of the vessel, is the position he maintains. He appears as looked down upon from a ship's deck in shape like that of the cod; but he is of a greenish brown color, and his fins are tipped with white. There are two species—the common or round headed, and the blue or bottled nosed. Each is savage and voracious; but worst, where both are bad is said to be the last named. It is certain that this is usually larger than the other, but is more rarely met with. I never saw but one. An extraordinary circumstance connected with the shark is its being invariably attended by a number—I have seen as many as a dozen—of most beautiful fish varying in size from that of a herring to that of a mackerel. These are called pilot fish, from the popular belief that they guide the shark to his prey; but I believe that this is a popular delusion, similar to that which obtained for the jackal the title of the lion's provider. This arose from the jackal being always found in the vicinity of the king of the forest when he was devouring his prey. Better information now teaches, that the jackal on such occasions comes to profit by the other's leavings; and so I think that the pilot fish attends upon the shark for the sake of feeding upon the fragments he scatters around when tearing his prey to pieces. They are most sprightly elegant fish, banded circularly with alternate stripes of red and vivid purple, and dart about the monster's head in evident security that no effort he might make would enable him to catch them; and they are most sedulous in picking up any little pieces that may separate from the bait employed to lure the shark, or that may be thrown in for their benefit; and which are too small to attract the monster's notice. No sooner is he hooked, and demonstrates by his struggles his sense of danger, than his little attendants betray by their confusion and affrighted motions, that they are partakers of his fears and the instant he is completely taken, they dart away, and are seen no more. *Sportsman.*

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says he would not be surprised to learn, within a few weeks, that a treaty of annexation to the United States has already been negotiated between the Hon. Luther Severance, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and the authorities of the Hawaiian government. Indeed, he adds, it is not impossible that such a treaty is now on its way to Washington. Mr. Severance has authority to negotiate such a treaty, and the recent change in the Hawaiian Cabinet is understood to have been brought about to accomplish that result. He even predicts that Mr. Allen, the new Hawaiian Minister, will be one of the U. S. Senators from the Islands, and the Rev. Mr. Judd, his predecesor, the other, probably.

Yanceyville Female Academy. We are pleased to learn that this Institution has been placed under the management of the Rev. Thomas W. Toby, as Principal, who will be aided by competent assistants in the literary and musical departments. This is a fine location for a Female School and we hope it will become a large one.

We are also pleased to learn that the Yanceyville Male Academy under the management of our friend Mr. A. C. Lindsay is well sustained, having a full number of pupils. *Milton Democrat.*

Notice to U. S. Mail Contractors and the Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Post Office Department, Nov. 1st, 1853.

IT has long been the practice of this office to pay the drafts drawn and negotiated by Contractors for carrying the United States Mails, for the amounts, respectively, of their quarterly pay. It was established to accommodate the Contractors, and meet their necessities, in advance of the regular and slower process of paying by the drafts or warrants of the Department, and was intended only to apply to one *draft* per route, from each Contractor, for the *whole amount* (deducting fines, collections, &c.) of his quarterly pay; but it has been, and is quite generally so misunderstood, as to be supposed to allow any number of drafts, and for any amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, the Contract pay for the quarter: a privilege conceded for accommodation (for it was never anything more,) has thus been made to embarras, materially, the business of this office, forced upon it the settlement of the *private* accounts of Contractors, and thrown upon the exchange of the country, with a *quasi* sanction of this office, a species of paper currency unauthorized by the laws.

It not unfrequently occurs, too, that this office is exposed to great and unnecessary risk, in determining upon the genuineness of the signatures to the assignments or endorsements of the various persons through whose hands the drafts are made to pass before their presentation.

It is, therefore, deemed proper to give this public notice to Contractors, and all concerned, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1854, but one draft for the pay upon each route, per quarter, will be paid or filed for payment in this office. This draft should state upon its face, that it is the only one for the quarter and the route, (both to be specified) on which it is drawn; and the signature thereto should be attested by the Postmaster at the place where it may be drawn and one other witness, and each assignment thereon should be attested by two witnesses.

WM. F. PHILIPS,
Auditor of the Treasury for the P. O. Department.
November 16, 1853. 1—

PROSPECTUS OF THE "BEAUFORT MIRROR." The Subscriber intends publishing in the Town of Beaufort, at an early day, a Weekly Journal under the above title, devoted to politics and literature.

Whilst the Mirror will strenuously advocate the time honored tenets of the Democratic Party—tenets eminently calculated to foster the dearest and most cherished interests of our common country—tenets that have undergone the severe and trying tests of experience, and shed undying lustre upon our Republic, it will nevertheless present claims to every North Carolinian, irrespective of party predilections, for support.

Upon Internal Improvements its course will be bold and decided. An extravagant and wasteful system of local improvements by the Central Government, can never receive its approbation. The great Central Rail Road, so necessary to promote our growth and permanent prosperity—so pregnant with lasting good—so indispensable in the development of those inexhaustible resources—agricultural and metallic, which plead with matchless and burning eloquence for its construction, will find in its columns an energetic advocate. We appeal not only to our Eastern friends for encouragement, but to every locality interested in this work, and all who anxiously desire to see our State "shake off the dew drops that glitter on her garments," and assume a proud and enviable position among her sisters.

TERMS:

One Copy per Annum,	$ 2 50
Clubs of Five,	11 00
Clubs of Ten,	20 00

WILLIAM V. GEFFROY.
Beaufort, N. C., September 7th, 1853. 101—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AVAILED himself of the assistance of a justly celebrated Cutter, (Mr. A. P. Alsobrook,) as Foreman of his Establishment, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

He is this day in receipt of a fresh supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he would be pleased to dispose of on accomodating terms. ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, November 17, 1853. 1—

TEACHERS WANTED.—A MALE AND FEMALE Teacher to take charge of Academies in Wilson, N. C. A married gentleman and his lady would be preferred. Schools to commence on Monday, 2nd Jan'y, 1854. Applicants will state their terms. None need apply, unless they can come well recommended.

Address the subscriber, at Wilson, Edgecombe county, N. C.
A. S. COTTON,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—t15thD.

FRUITS! FRUITS!—24 BOXES BEST LAYER and Bunch Raisons, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
1 bbl. fresh Currants,
2 boxes Lemons,
2 bbl Northern Apples,
Bordeaux Almonds, Peccan-nuts, Palm-nuts, &c., at
F. MAHLER'S & CO.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

U. S. DISSECTOR, OR LESSONS IN PRACTICAL Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D., sole Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.
Fifth Edition, carefully revised and entirely remodelled by Henry H. Smith, M. D., with 177 new illustrations.
For sale only by H. D. TURNER,
at the N. C. Book-store.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

SUPERIOR BEAVER OVER COATS.—WE manufacture and are duly receiving our Dress Frock Over coats. They are very much admired, being superior in make and finish, to anything before offered for sale in Raleigh. Call at the only regular clothing house in city, and you will certainly get suited. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102—

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT ON THE Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company has been declared, payable on the 12th day of December next. W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
Raleigh, November, 16, 1853. 1—
Register, Pet. Intelligencer, and Norfolk Argus, copy.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina.
Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

DAUPHIN COAL.—120 TONS DAUPHIN COAL, nut size, suitable for burning in Stoves.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.
DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—8t.

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nutmegs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. C. Stainback & W. H. Hardee, under the firm and style of STAINBACK & HARDIE, is this day dissolved.
October 19, 1853. 100—tf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed, by a Chancery order, to take charge of the business of the late FIRM of STAINBABK & HARDIE, may be found, for the present, at the Storehouse of Messrs. Peebles & White, where all persons having business with said firm will please call. W. H. HARDIE.
October 27, 1853. 100—tf.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1853.

HIGH-TONED FEDERALISM.

The Register of Saturday last contains some remarks under the head of "the meeting of Congress," of such an extraordinary character, even for that paper, embued as it is with all the principles of Federalism, that we feel it our duty to give them a special notice.

The Editor, after referring to the fact that the ensuing Congress will contain a number of new members, says:

"The English are wiser than we are in the matter of giving stability and dignity to the legislative character. If a man of mark is "thrown out," as they say, by one constituency, he is taken up by another, in an entirely different part of the country, perhaps, who "return" him to Parliament, and thus his valuable experience and talents are secured to the public.

There is nothing anti-Republican in this practice, and we should not be altogether sorry to see it introduced among us. No injury to popular rights could possibly result from it, for the reason that the people themselves have the whole matter in their hands. What Whig would not have regretted to see Mr. Clay thrown out of Congress, supposing him to have been a member of the House? And what Kentucky Whig, in a different district would not have freely chosen him as a representative? There were in like manner few Democrats in North Carolina who would not have voted under similar circumstances for Mr. Macon."

Read the foregoing carefully, fellow-citizens, and then ask yourselves if it can be possible that these sentiments are those of an *American* Editor!

The English—that is, the fifty thousand or so of the nobility and their serviles who control English public affairs—are more aristocratic than other peoples, and their government is more *of* a class and *from* a class than any other civilized government; but that they are "wiser" than those illustrious sages and patriots who framed our Constitutions, we have yet to learn. In England it is the custom to have a member of Parliament chosen, not necessarily for the locality in which he resides, but he may reside in London and be elected from a distant district or shire. The sons of the nobility, and "fast young men" not of the nobility, but who have an abundance of gold and a reasonable stock of assurance, are frequently *managed* into Parliament in this way; and they take their seats, after having gone through the farce of an election, with as little knowledge of the peculiar wants and interests of their constituents, so called, as if they had been chosen for India or some department in the moon. It sometimes happens, it is true, that "a man of mark" is returned for a distant locality, and Edmund Burke, we believe, first entered the House of Commons in this way; but the fact that good men are sometimes chosen, or that a young man is now and then set forward who afterwards distinguishes himself, cannot be offered as an argument in favor of a system which was born of government patronage and favor, and whose workings are directly against the great principle which binds the representative to the constituent by the ties of knowledge, one of the other, and of homogeneousness of interest.

But, adds, the Register "there is nothing anti-Republican in this" English "practice, and we should not be altogether sorry to see it introduced among us"!!! Where are we? Is this North Carolina? Is this a free Democratic State? *Is this Whiggery?* We confess not only to surprise but regret at such sentiments as these. We call upon our cotemporary to take them back. We appeal to him, as a fellow-citizen—we wish we could say fellow-Republican—under this November sun, and in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, to cancel, to recall, to blot out those words. Why, what is there of "wisdom" in the English "practice" of which we have not too much already? We are a young, free, self-existent, self-dependent—not nation—but confederation of sovereign States. We threw off English "practices" in '76, buried them in the grave by the adoption of the Federal Constitution in '89, and we sealed their resting-place by the blood of heroes, not for a century, but for all time. Our progress is forward, not backwards to the dead past; and we should as soon think of establishing England's orders of nobility as of following the example which she sets us, of *separating the representative from the constituent*, by allowing the former to be chosen, not by the people among whom he resides and to whom he is known, but by a distant people, and that too by the aid of gold. Take it back, Mr. Gales—or if not, appeal to the Whigs of the State and see if one of them, whatever they may think or feel, will sustain you—or go before the people of Wake County, and advocate such sentiments, and see if you will poll as many as two hundred votes.

The Editor underrates Mr. Clay and Mr. Macon when he supposes that they might have been excluded from public life; or if not, he assumes that they might have been defeated by an abandonment of party obligations. But they were never either excluded nor defeated for seats in Congress; they were, indeed, "men of mark," and such men, though they may commit mistakes, are seldom set aside so long as the people have confidence in their integrity of purpose. Mr. Clay, for instance, as well as Mr. Calhoun, and Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, voted in Congress to give members of the House a fixed salary; and yet this vote, though unacceptable to their constituents and almost universally condemned, did not exclude them from the public service. They admitted their error, and promised to do better in the future; and the people, always generous, and having entire confidence in their integrity, returned them to the House. Mr. Macon, we are confident, from our knowledge of the character of the man, would have scorned a seat in Congress if it could possibly have been tendered him by a distant, and, to him, comparatively unknown constituency.

Federalism, like the Bourbons, neither forgets nor learns. "*As you were*," is its motto; and hence its opposition to the extension of territory, and consequently of free institutions, and to Free Suffrage in North Carolina. It holds, as a sacred and vital truth, *that government was made to control the people and not the people to control the government*; and this opinion is more or less conspicuous in all it says and does. It is emphatically English in its origin, in its modes of thought, and in its tendencies; in other words, what is known in this country as Federalism is regarded as monarchy in England, and modern Whiggery, be it remembered, is ancient Federalism.

It would be quite convenient, we admit, for "men of mark" in the Whig ranks, if this English practice advocated by the Register could be established. Many gentlemen now out of public life, and some about to go out, could be called again into public service; Buncombe, or Wilkes, or Stanly could be appealed to to elect some disinterested Whig gentleman of the centre or of the East to represent them in the Commons or Senate; but Buncombe, we undertake to say, would disregard the edict. And so of Congress—and how convenient it would be—in what happy consonance with our Republican instincts and institutions, if Mr. Badger—now in a very good way to go out, so that a Democrat may go in—could be continued in the Senate by the sovereign State of Massachusetts! And who can tell how long or with what benefit to the United States of America and Whiggery generally, Mr. Mangum might have been kept in office, if this practice had prevailed? And so of Mr. Graham, and of many others who might be named.

This is evidently an interesting subject with the Register, and we should be pleased to hear from that paper again.

LINE OF STEAMERS FROM NORFOLK TO L'ORIENT. We are under obligations to our friend D. K. McRae, Esq., Consul at Paris, for several French pamphlets of a late date, issued from the Parisian press, and among them two respecting the contemplated line of steam packets between Norfolk, Virginia, and L'Orient, France.

Mr. McRae, with all the ardour of a true-hearted Southerner, enters into the *project*, and will without doubt exert himself strenuously to direct public attention in France to it; let us, fully impressed with its importance, to the utmost of our ability endeavor to do the same in this country, for the whole South is deeply interested in it.

This subject seems to have engaged the attention of the Memphis Convention and we believe that the Legislature of Virginia have had it under consideration.

The first pamphlet contains a communication from Messrs. E. Lacouture and A. DeMaupertuis of Richmond, Va., (fixes aujoud'hui aux Etats-Unis, mais tojours Francais par le coeur) addressed to the members of the Commission of Inquiry in which the whole subject is treated with considerable ability and much valuable statistical information given.

Our readers will doubtless smile when they read the following. which is the only error in the communication, and we are surprised that the gentlemen should have fallen into it. Speaking of Virginia, they say, (9 page) C'est presque une terre francaise:

"It is almost a French country; every where our language is spoken; if English is the language of the masses, French is that of the upper classes; no education is complete if one does not speak French; our manners, our customs, our fashions, our products of every kind are welcomed and sought for; our workmen and our artists of all kinds are welcomed there, and at this time the chief Engineer of Virginia charged with the execution of the Central Railroad is an old French Artillery officer."

The best Atlantic port in France, and a naval station of considerable importance is L'Orient on the Bay of Biscay, 190 miles from Paris and about 3000 from Norfolk. It is proposed to connect it with Paris by a Railroad, when, if this line of packets should be in operation, it will become the great thoroughfare of emigation in the direct line of transit from the east to the west. It is proposed to form a company with a capital of thirty-six millions of dollars, half to be taken in France and half in the United States. It is expected that the line would receive from government for carrying the mail $20,000 per voyage.

From the other pamphlet addressed to the Chamber of Commerce we extract:

"Avoiding in winter the frosts and ice of the Hudson, in spring the ice-bergs and violent winds which come from the polar seas, and at all times the dangers of the St. Georges and the English Channels, gaining 24 hours on New York and 40 to 72 on all goods which reach the south through that port, profiting by the gulf stream which strikes from Cape Hatteras to the Azore Islands and the trade winds, if the formation of this line was not expressly indicated by nautical and hydrographic science and experience of commerce and transportation, a simple secondary consideration renders it necessary, its effect upon emigration. Emigration from the different parts of France and Germany, like the commerce whose boundaries it marks, flows towards America for want of a more direct course through Bremen, Hamburg, Anvers, or Ostend, by Havre, and above all by Liverpool, from whence it all lands at New York. Arrived at New York, what becomes of the emigrant? He there finds the forests cut down, and a thickly populated country even to a considerable distance, and to find new lands he is compelled to seek for them even as far as the great lakes. New York is overrun with them, and the emigrant, in spite of the great charitable establishments which have been founded and are sustained there, often suffers for many days straits and misery and abject poverty which he hoped to escape on leaving Europe. In the Southern and central States of the Union the position of the emigrant is different, in a lower latitude between the Atlantic coast and the Alleghany mountains the population of the States, and particularly those of Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee is sparse, and in place of the rude Anglo Saxons of the North, with their frosts and ice of the Hudson, the uncertainty of a grant of land often very distant and always very dear, he finds the welcome and hospitality of the Virginia planter, a grant of land designated and assured to him before his departure, from which he is separated only by short distances, and with it the finest climate and most fertile lands in the world.

It is evident that the cities of the middle States and of the South, and particularly New Orleans, would not seek the Philadelphia, New York or Boston packets when they could be accomodated at Norfolk, the first port in the United States."

PHRENOLOGY. We learn that an able lecture was delivered last evening by Professor C. H. Brackette, on the above science at St. Mary's Female School near this City.

The science of Phrenology is an interesting one, and it is believed by many that it may be made of much value in society.

We regard Professor Brackette as a man of intelligence, entirely sincere, and have no doubt but those who call at Guion's Hotel to-day to see him and have their intellect, moral sentiments, &c,. given, will be pleased.

☞ The Raleigh Star says "the only way in which Gen. Pierce has 'scourged Abolitionism' and 'discountenanced Freesoilism' has been by giving Abolitionists and Freesoilers the fat offices of the government." We assert that the President has appointed neither Freesoilers nor Abolitionists to office; and that he has removed Democrats from office in Massachusetts for coalescing with Freesoilers—a fact which the Editor of the Star has forgotten to lay before his readers. We call upon the Star for proofs of the above charges against the Administration.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION. On the first Wednesday in December next, the Southern Agricultural Society, organized in June last at Montgomery, Ala., will meet in Columbia, South Carolina, for the transaction of important business; and during the session a number of original Essays will be read on various subjects connected with the objects of the Association. The Southern States are at length becoming fully aroused to the importance of agricultural and mechanical improvement. Their resources far surpass those of their Northern and Eastern brethren, and with the same energy and zeal in agriculture and mechanics they cannot fail to outstrip them in the race of prosperity.

☞ We had the pleasure, on Saturday last, of seeing in this City our venerable friend, DENNIS HEARTT, of the Hillsborough Recorder. Mr. HEARTT is now seventy years of age, but he is as much devoted to his duties and as laborious in his habits as he ever was.

SOUNDNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION. We concur with the Richmond Enquirer that "it is the height of injustice and absurdity to inveigh against President Pierce's Administration as in the least degree extending sympathy or aid and comfort to the pestilent freesoil party. To say nothing of the President's uniform and fearless resistance to the machinations of the abolitionists, and the noble and manly sentiments of his Inaugural Address, we may proudly point to his vindication from the foul charge, to the acts of his administration. In the first place, he has laid down the fixed rule that no man shall hold or retain office, unless he stands upon the Baltimore platform, prepared to carry out the compromise measures, especially the full and complete execution of the fugitive slave law. That this rule will be strictly enforced, and that any prudent office-holder who shall hesitate in the discharge of executing the laws of the country, as did some of Mr. Fillmore's officers, with impunity, will be huried out of office, no one, who has watched the course of events, can for a moment doubt."

We cite first, continues the Enquirer, "the bold and thorough-going letter of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Marshal of Pennsylvania, pledging the whole power of the administration to the execution of the fugitive slave law. We next point to the letter of Attorney General Cushing, denouncing any coalition with freesoilism, and declaring it to be the determined purpose of the administration to "crush out" every element of abolitionism. We have again the pleasure, this morning, to publish a manly and emphatic opinion of Attorney General Cushing, in regard to the execution of the fugitive slave law." But so far as the South is concerned, the Democratic papers will be almost alone in laying these important documents before the people. The Raleigh Register, for instance, suppresses them, and when compelled to admit their existence, denounces the Administration for what it is pleased to call its "*professions*" in behalf of Southern rights! We publish below the letter of Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General, in which he takes the ground *that the Marshals of the United States are authorized to employ council in behalf of the United States* in enforcing the fugitive slave law—a ground never taken, nor thought of, probably, by the late Administration; and we now call upon the Register, as a matter of simple and even-handed justice, to lay this letter before its readers. If it will only give its readers the *facts* in the matter, it may make as many *charges* as it pleases. Here is the letter:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
14th November, 1853.

SIR: The Secretary of the Interior has referred to me a letter of the Hon. J. D. Bright, one of the Senators of the State of Indiana, with documents accompanying the same, by which the following facts appear.

In June last Pleasant Ellington, of the State of Missouri, instituted proceedings in due form, at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, for the reclamation of John Freeman, a colored man residing at Indianapolis, alleging that Freeman had escaped from service due to Ellington, in the State of Kentucky; and a warrant was issued by a commissioner of the United States, directed to John L. Robinson, marshal of the United States for the State of Indiana, commanding him to arrest Freeman, and hold him to abide lawful decision in the premises. On hearing before the commissioner, the alleged fugitive applied for time to obtain evidence to disprove the claim, which was granted; and at an adjourned hearing, about two months afterwards, it was proved satisfactorily that Freeman did not owe service to Ellington, and he was accordingly discharged and released; whereupon he has brought suit against the marshal for alleged misfeasance in the premises in his arrest, detention and personal examination.

In view of which facts, Mr. Bright inquires in behalf of the marshal—

1st. Whether the case can be transferred from the courts of the State of Indiana to those of the United States? And

2d. Whether the marshal may be authorized to employ counsel in his defence at the charge of the United States?

In regard to the first point, I am of opinion that, both parties being inhabitants of the State of Indiana, there is no existing provision of law by which the case can be removed to the courts of the United States; and I do not think it expedient in this case, at least in the present stage of it, to suggest any other possible mode of bringing it before the courts of the United States. It may, of course, be made the subject of revision there.

As to the second point, I am of opinion that it would be proper for the President to authorize the employment of counsel, at the public charge, for the defence of the marshal.

It is the constitutional duty of the President "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This by no means implies that he shall interpose in a matter of mere individual and private litigation. But cases do sometimes occur between private individuals, or more frequently where a public officer is a party, in which a public interest is incidentally involved, rendering it lawful and advisable that counsel be employed by the United States. And it may be a case of public concernment, though no property of the United States be at stake; for the integrity of the constitution and conservation of the laws are a matter of much greater importance to the government than the defence of a parcel of the national domain or the collection of duties on a cargo of imported merchandise. In any such case, it is a question of discretion on the part of the President or a head of department to employ counsel for the United States or not, according to his judgment of the particular circumstances, without its being possible to lay down any more specific general rule on the subject. I have no doubt of the power of the President in such emergencies; it is of familiar practice in the daily business of the government.

Examples of this are not wanting in cases where no officer of the United States is a party, and no interest of the United States directly concerned, other than the general security of the Constitution, or the peace and honor of the Government. Of this an illustration occurs in the part which the United States took in the case some years since of the indictment found in the State of New York against Alexander McLeod.

I shall not attempt to lay down any general rule of executive discretion in such cases, for the reason already intimated, that this discretion must of necessity be guided by the particular circumstances. But questions in the execution of laws which affect the relation of the United States to foreign governments, or the relations of the States between themselves or them and the federal government, may, it seems to me, call occasionally for the employment of counsel in behalf of the ministerial officers of the United States, whose official acts are in controversy.

In fact, the Government of the United States acts in the domestic affairs of the country chiefly through its judicial and ministerial officers. Attack on them while administering the laws, so as thus to render acts of Congress ineffective, is the first step, as all the history of the country indicates, in the progress of insurrection; and the defence of those officers, in such contingencies, is the defence of the integrity and stability of the Government. (See United States vs. Vigol, ii Dallas, 546; United States vs. Mitchell, ii Dallas, 247; United States vs. Fries, phamph., Phil., 1800; Shay's case, Minot's History of the Insurrections in Massachusetts.)

I think the class of cases of which the present is one, belong to the same category, in their nature, and in their relation of importance to the public welfare and to the duty of the President; seeing that the faithful execution of the acts of Congress for the inter-State extradition of fugitives from service, in the face of organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those engaged in it by vexatious suits, or other unlawful or unjust contrivances, is plainly essential to the peace of the country and the safty of the Union.

There is a recent provision of law which expressly recognises the power of the President in the premises. It is the act of August 31, 1852, ch. 108, s. 11, which enacts, "That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expenses in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for, the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been or shall be rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary." (Session Laws, 1851-'52, p. 99.) For aught I can see to the contrary, this provision of law is directly applicable to the subject-matter, and was designed to be so by Congress.

I advise, therefore, that the authority prayed for, be, under suitable regulation, given in this case to the marshal.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. CUSHING.

To the PRESIDENT.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

It will be seen by the subjoined intelligence from Europe that the Turks and Russians are at length seriously engaged in hostilities. The allied fleets were collecting in the sea of Marmora, but we have nothing of a very definite character as to the intentions of France and England. They are understood, however, to be fully committed to aid the Sultan. Austria had resumed the work of mediation.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The steamer Aarbia arrived here to-day with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. She brings a large number of passengers and news of an important character.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The advices from the East are very contradictory. It is said the Circassians have again defeated the Russians, and captured several boats.

The passage of the Danube by the Turks is confirmed. It is rumored that the Russian forces had defeated the Turks near Daloflat. Pasdytwitch, a distinguished General, had set out to take command of the Russian armies in the principalities.

The Austrian Envoy had pressed the Sultan to accept a note which the Czar had approved of conditionally, that is, upon the Sultan's acceptance.

The allied fleets were collecting in the sea of Marmora.

MISCELLANEOUS. A great inundation has occurred in the south of Ireland.

The Neapolitans had been greatly alarmed far fear of a French invasion.

Owen, the American Consul has arrived at Naples.

A naturalized American, had been confined at Aucona, by the Austrian authorities for the expression of liberal sentiments. He has however, been released, by the interference of the American Consul. He is still kept under surveillance, however, for his refusal to sign a declaration never to visit Italy again.

The ship "Victoria," which left Glasgow on the 4th for New York, took fire in the river Clyde, and burnt to the water's edge.

WAR NEWS. The very latest from the Danube, states that the fighting was proceeding briskly in Wallachia. Four thousand Turks had defeated a like number of Russians between Kalafat and Lothia. A bloody fight had also occurred near Giurgeas.

Bucharest had been placed in a state of siege. The Turkish fleet had advanced into the Black sea.

Austria had resumed an attempt at mediation.

Rumors are pacific.

Consols 94¼.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Nov. 5.* Cotton very much favored buyers. Sales af the week amounted to thirty-three thousand bales.

Breadstuffs were much lower.

Consols advanced to 95.

The decline in wheat was three to four pence; and flour from one shilling to one shilling sixpence.

White wheat 10s. 6d. to 10s. 10d.

Corn 44 to 46.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Charlotte Whig says: "For the information of our friend of the Raleigh Standard, we state that the grading on the North Carolina Railroad has been completed for some time, and that a large quantity of iron, cross ties, &c., is being gathered, for a general movement on the 1st of January, 1854. We infer that Gov. Morehead intends to press the work at that time, and we shall be rejoiced to see it completed."

The last Hillsborough Recorder says:

"We regret that it is not at present in our power to give the information asked for in reference to the condition of the work on this section of the Road. The engineer now in charge of the work at this point, has so recently entered upon his duties here, that he could not give us the information, and the contractors are all operating at such a distance from us as not be accessible. We will endeavor to collect the facts with some particularity as soon as possible.

We may remark, upon information heretofore received, that several contractors on the second division have completed their work, viz: Messrs. Trollinger, Mebane, Hurdle and Faucett; that others have theirs nearly completed; that the remainder are pushing their work forward with proper energy; and that the whole of the grading will doubtless be completed so that no delay will be occasioned in placing on the superstructure when the company is ready for it."

GUBERNATORIAL. A writer in the Raleigh Register advocates the claims of Joseph B. Cherry, Esq., of Bertie, to the Whig nomination for Governor; and the Edenton Whig is out in decided terms for the Hon. David Outlaw. Is Mr. Outlaw for or against Free Suffrage? Is he for or against a Convention? Is he for or against the basis as it is? Is he for or against the present mode of dividing the School money? And is Mr. Cherry prepared to defend, on the stump, before the people of North Carolina, the revolutionary movements in which he was a prominent actor in the last House of Commons?

☞ The Register of Wednesday last contains a long and somewhat ingenious article on the public lands, to which we shall take occasion to reply in due time. The Register has not met our positions and arguments on the distribution question.

HILLSBOROUGH, Nov. 19, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN: We had this week at Person Superior Court the trial of two interesting cases; the first Charles Holeman *vs.* John C. Douglass, case of seduction of plaintiff's daughter—Saunders presiding—Gilliam, Reade and Nash for plaintiff, and Graham and Norwood for defendant. Verdict, $10,000 damages, voluntarily remitted by plaintiff to $5,000.

The other case was State *vs.* Bushrod D. Harris for the murder of James W. Winfree. Jones, Solicitor, for the State, and Winstead and Reade for the prisoner. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Judge Saunders presides with great ability, and despatches the business of the Courts with a firm and systematic hand. *

LOUISIANA ELECTION. Dunbar, Dem., is elected to Congress in the 1st district, over Gayerre, Ind. Dem., by about 2,000 majority. In the 2d district, as far as heard from, Davis, Dem., has 276 majority over Col. Hunt, Whig, but it is believed the latter is elected by from 300 to 500 majority, as the balance of the district is heavily Whig. In the parish of New Orleans, 22 Democrats and 5 Whigs are elected to the Legislature. Notwithstanding the late mortality from yellow fever, the vote of New Orleans is larger than at the Presidential election, by over 2,000.

Vermont Senator.

MONTPELIER, VT., Nov. 16. Three ballotings for U. S. Senator were had to-day. On the last ballot the vote stood Kellogg, dem., 83; Collamer, whig, 82; Shafter, F. S., 25; Brainerd, F. S., 5; scattering 5.

[The previous report of the election of Judge Kellogg was premature.]

DAN RIVER NAVIGATION. The Milton Democrat states, that a gentleman by the name of Parks, from New Jersey, proposes to run Iron steamboats in Dan River from Gaston, N. C., up to Milton and Danville, Va., and that the Roanoke Navigation Company have agreed to accede to him this privilege for ten years.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

From our foreign files to the 2d inst., by the steamer Baltic, we take the following extracts:

A letter (without date) from Tunis announces the sudden death of Mr. Heap, Consul of the United States.

Russia and Turkey—The Armistice—Reported New Project of Settlement—The Battle—The Contradictions, &c.

No one seems to know what is going on upon the Danube. The three days since last advices brought reports from the Danube announcing successively an engagement and an armistice—the commencement of hostilities and the conclusion of a truce, and a new diplomatic note pending. We are without detailed particulars of either of these occurrences, but the London press believes that the pacific intelligence will be found the more substantial, and that the movements in the direction of peace have been more important than in the direction of war. The report of the armistice was received with incredulity in Paris, however, and was only acted upon on the Bourse when it was found to have raised the price of consols at London. There are those, notwithstanding, who see in this unlooked for armistice an instance of Russia's skill in obtaining what she most at present wants—*delay*.

We do not consider it worth while to burden our columns with the different phases of the reported armistice, temporary delays of hostilities, or whatever it may be. The general impression appears to be that the delay comes out of a new project of compromise being on the carpet, though the London Daily News thinks it probable that there is only a few days allowed by the Porte for the Russian commander (Prince Gortschakoff,) to receive orders from St. Petersburg before Omar Pacha "finally begins operations *on an extensive scale*." The subsequent report of the crossing of the Danube by the Turks is supposed to accord with the Daily News' version. The News adds:

"From other sources we learn that the Russians had evacuated Kalafat, evidently with the intention of drawing the Turks from their strong position, and bringing them to battle in the open plains, with the Danube in their rear."

It is inconceivable that a General so experienced as Omar, would fall into so perceptible a tap, and if he has crossed the river, he must have done so confident in his resources, and with the determination to meet the enemy in a pitched battle.

The following account is given of the previous reported battle between the Turks and Russians.

"Some time since Omar Pacha sent notice to the Russian commander that if armed Russian vessels approached too near the Turkish batteries they should be fired into. To this message Gortschakoff returned for answer that if the Russian vessels were fired into they would return the fire. Accordingly, on the 23d ult., a Russian flotilla, consisting of two armed steamers towing eight gun boats, attempted to ascend the river, from the Sulina basin to a higher point of the river, the declaration of war by Turkey, and the avowed intention of Omar Pacha to cross the Danube having rendered their presence necessary to support the main body of the Russians.

On coming abreast of the Turkish battery, they were summoned to stop, but not heeding the summons, were promptly fired into, and as promptly returned the compliment. As before mentioned, some ten or fifteen of the Russians were killed, and fifty more put hors de combat. The Turkish loss is not stated, but was probably few or none, although a stray shell set fire to the fort. The steamers crowded on steam, and, badly damaged, managed to make their way up the river beyond the range of the Turkish missiles. Isaktchi is midway between the point of confluence of the Pruth and Danube and that part where the latter river divides into the branches that enclose the neutral territory. An account says that the flotilla when fired into was from Ismael, and was attempting to place itself in communication with Ibraila, a port in Wallachia, situate on the left bank of the river."

THE VERY LATEST.

[*From London and Liverpool by Telegraph.*]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2d, 1853. The Times states, in a leading article, that there is no reason to doubt, that, on the 27th of October, 3,000 Turkish infantry and 2,400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat, and that a large number of troops were still passing over in barges, when this news was dispatched.

The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it was expected that a collision would take place on the 28th. For the moment there is an end to notes and diplomatic conference. Omar Pacha's movement appears the extremity of rashness, but he is probably forced to preserve the semblance of command. After the ferocity of the hostile nations has been satisfied by the sanguinary offering of a useless and objectless battle, it may perhaps be possible to reassert the claims of justice and humanity. Whatever may be the result of the contest, it cannot alter the duty of the Western power in the emergency.

Victors or vanquished, the Turks have still the same right and claim on the Western Powers; and the Times does not doubt that the same language will be held by them, whether the first operation of the war shall commence with victory or defeat to our allies. The article concludes as follows:

"We sincerely trust that the efforts will be employed to light from this conflagration the flame of civil discord throughout Europe may fail of success, and that diplomacy may extinguish the fire before it be the means of setting the continent in a blaze."

The other morning papers contains a dispatch from Semlin, (name obscure,) received in Paris, stating that 20,000 Turks crossed the Danube on the 28th of October, near Widdin, and occupied Kalapan, which had been evacutated by the Russians.

The Austrian Envoy has submitted to the Sultan a draft of a note with the collective guarantee of the four Powers. It is stated this note has been accepted by Russia.

The next reliable news from the seat of war will therefore be of intense interest.

SPAIN.

Mr. Soule's Presentation to the Queen.

On the evening of the 22d, Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the officers of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Soule handed to the Queen the President's letter accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as follows, in the English language:

Mr. Soule's Speech.

"Madam: In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordidary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurances to your royal person, and to the people confided to your direction and solicitude. The respected chief who presides this moment over the destinies of America anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the the relations of his Government with that of your Majesty; and it would be to me a gratification, as is a duty, to cultivate and develop every event calculated to render more intimate, the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the two powers. I offer, Madam, to your Majesty, my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous."

To the address the Queen replied as follows:

Queen Isabella's Reply:

"*Monsieur the Minister:* I have heard with satisfaction the assurance you have given to me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me, your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co-operation for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object."

The European papers revived the statement that Mr. Soule's first act would be to offer to purchase. General Pezuela was preparing to leave far the Captaincy-General of Cuba, and is invested with the powers formerly enjoyed by the Vice-roy.

Several royal decrees are published for Cuba. By one the Audiencia Court of Puerto Principe is suppressed and merged in that of Havana. By another, the third or central military commandancy of Cuba is suppressed, as well as the intendency of Puerto Principe, and the island is to be divided into two departments, to be called Eastern and Western Cuba, the capitals of which are Havana and Santiago de Cuba respectively, and the dividing line the eastern limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Santa Esperitus—each to be governed, as respects military and political affairs, by a Commander-in-Chief, dependent on the Captain-General; and as regards economic matters, by an Intendant of Finance, under the direction of the Superintendent-General of the island. By a third decree, certain local courts are suppressed and merged in the ordinary courts.

We mention, not for any credit to be attached to it, that a rumor prevails in the French capital that influential men of Spain and Portugal are plotting the union of the two crowns, the Duke of Braganza a lad of 17 years, and son of the Queen Donna da Maria da Gloria, to be king. The name of Narvaez is used in connexion with this report.

STRANGER DROWNED. A man was drowned in the Yadkin river, at Trading Ford, seven miles from here, on Thursday of last week, 10th inst., under somewhat singular circumstances. The following is about the statement we have received, and which is no doubt correct:

He was seen by several persons along the road, beyond the river, in an intoxicated state, either asleep or falling about in his buggy, as though unable to hold himself up. On reaching the river, which was considerably swoolen and running over the stakes set as guides, he plunged in. He had not proceeded far before the current bore his buggy down stream, and at this time he was observed by a lady, Mrs. Torrence, who says that the horse made for the bank and got his fore feet upon land, but owing to brush and other obstructions, he could not get out. Mrs. T. called to the man to jump out, but he did not, and pointing to some other place, enquired if he could not cross there. He then reined his horse up the river, close to the bank, for some 30 or 40 yards, and again turned into the stream, and was again borne down by the current. The buggy was overturned, and the man was seen by Mrs. T. to get on the horse, or hanging to him, when both went under, and both were drowned. This was late on Thursday evening.

On Friday a number of citizens assembled and succeeded in dragging out the horse and buggy, but could not find the body of the man. The horse was a fine, large black, the buggy a very good one, and the harness of a superior quality. A small hair trunk was fastened to the buggy, but contained only a few articles of children's clothing.

On Saturday the body of the man was found, but no one present recognised it. He was a small man, bald headed, red haired and supposed to be about 40 years old. Upon his person were found $48 25 in money, a handkerchief, a pair of gloves, a pocket knife, *and a flask about half full of whiskey*; but no paper or other thing which gave any clue to his name.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that the name of the above individual is Corbin Edwards, and that he resided near Raleigh. He was on his way to Tennessee after one of his children that he left there some time ago. *Salisbury Banner.*

MARRIED.

In Halifax county, on Wednesday 2d inst., by Rev. J. B. Solomon, Mr. Myrick W. Duke, of Warren, to Miss Frenetta Sledge, daughter of H. A. Sledge, Esq., of Halifax.

In Granville county, on Tuesday, 1st inst., Mr. Henry House, of Gaston, N. C., to Miss Mary Jane Burge, daughter of Rev. Wm. Burge.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Kerr, Capt. John Prince, of Sussex, to Miss Virginia A., daughter of the late Daniel Dugger, Esq., of Petersburg.

In Chowan county, by the Rev. S. I. Johnston, Mr. John A. Selden, of Va., to Miss Penelope L., daughter of Thomas Benbury, Esq.

In Chowan county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Q. H. Trotman, Mr. John W. Harrel, of Hertford county, to Miss Mary E. Haughton, of Chowan.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 19.

COTTON is in good demand, and is wanted by manufacturers at 10 cts. and upwards.

Flour is in demand at $6.

Corn is very scarce and is selling at $1. Seed Rye is worth $1.

No change in Spirits Turpentine. Raw Turpentine $3 25 and $3 50. *Carolinian.*

WILMINGTON, Nov. 19.

NAVAL STORES.—We have no change to note in the Turpentine market, and the article continues in moderate demand. Further sales yesterday of 1,457 bbls. and this morning of 277 do. at $3 35 for Virgin and yellow dip, and $2 15 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.——In Spirits Turpentine sales were made yesterday of 418 bbls. at 62 cents ℔ gallon; the market closing with little or no demand for the article. This morning we hear of no transactions up to the time of closing our enquiries, and market quiet.——500 bbls. Common Resin changed hands yesterday at $1 10 for good size bbls.

HAY—50 bales Northern make sold yesterday at auction at $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

TIMBER—Sales of five rafts at $8 50, $10, $11 50 @ $12 ℔ M., as in quality. *Journal.*

NORFOLK, Nov. 18.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

CORN—We hear of no sales to-day, market depressed, last sales 64 @ 65 cts.

B. E. PEAS—Nominal $1 ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Steady, we quote S. F. $7½ @ 7¾; Extra $7¾; Family $8¼ @ $8½.

SALT—Scarce, L. B. $1 75; G. A. $1 50.

STAVES—W. O. pipe $53 @ $55; W. O. hhd. $48; Rohhd $33; W. O. bbl. $26 @ 27; Heading $55.

BACON—Dull, H. R. 9¼ @ 10 cts.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2¼ @ $ 2⅜ for black, and $2⅝ @ $2¾ for bright; Spirits Turpentine 65 @ 66 cts.

No change in Groceries.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1853. Thomas Moore and wife, and others vs. James Griffin, Ex'r of Elizabeth Nelson, dec'd, and others. Petition for account and settlement.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Elizabeth Nelson, James M. Nelson and William W. Nelson, children of William Nelson, dec'd, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks for the said Ann Elizabeth, James M. and William W. Nelson to be, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court-house in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next to plead, answer or *demur* to said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and tried accordingly.

Witness, Henry Shepperd, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of November, A. D., 1853.

H. SHEPPERD, *Clerk.*

Greenville, Nov. 17, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 999—w6w.

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBINSON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department.

John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and Professor of Mathematics.

Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female Schools.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wm. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Edmundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson.

The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Monday in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May.

The Fall term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests the wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are laboring with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institution.

There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session.

For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the Principal. JOHN A. GREEN, *Secretary.*

Goldsborough, Nov. 2, 1853. 104—15J.

TAKEN UP AT THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID W. WINSTEAD, Esq., in Nash County, on the road leading from Raleigh to Tarborough, eleven miles South of Nashville, a black ROAN MARE of small size, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old. She is blind in her left eye; has one white spot in her forehead, and is shod on her fore feet. Any person claiming said MARE will please come prove his property, and pay all expenses, and take her away.

Nov. 14, 1853. 999—2tw.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.—WHITE Granite Dinner Ware, by the sett or retail, Cut Glass, Tumblers, Wines, and Goblets. Also, Plain and Moulded Glass, Edged and C. C. Ware. For sale by J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs. Fire Carriers and Coal Hod, Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett. Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks. " " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

VIRGINIA OZNABURGS.—1 BALE JUST RECEIVED. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1853. 2—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
eaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.
Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carterett County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.
Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.
References.
John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.
[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:
Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'fs, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—t1stJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.

The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.
For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER. *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—9tpd.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. In Equity. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendent.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 3, 1853. 101—swts.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expidition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quinten Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.
English Humorists by Thackery.
Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.
Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			......	$400
10	"	"	......	485
12	"	"	......	525
14	"	"	......	585
15	"	"	......	615
16	"	"	......	650
20	"	"	......	695
25	"	"	......	750
30	"	"	......	850
35	"	"	......	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

Term expires.		*Term expires.*	
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian,..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04	"
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11	"
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06	"
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04	"
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64	"
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79	"
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53	"
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06	"
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06	"
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30	"
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04	"
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17	"
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27	"
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08	"
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26	"
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42	"
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45	"
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watanga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable, but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.
On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY,
Attorney at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Will practice in the Superior and County Courts of Orange, Alamance and Wake Counties.
*** Office on King Street.
September 9th, 1853. 84—3m.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,
Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.
April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sy.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.
January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES, FOR PROducing a healthy action of the system. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE! PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS.—The following new offices and agents have been recently established for the accommodation of the public:
E. Haskings, Clarksville, Va.; M. Battle, Wilson's Depot; J. B Sutherland, Warsaw; N. P. Woodruff, Stricklands; J. Hallowell & Co., Dudleys, N. C.
☞ Through Messengers, will hereafter leave our office every morning, at 9, A. M., for Wilmington, Raleigh, and all intermediate points.
PARISEN & KING.
September 13, 1853. 86—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. Call and See.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—